

The blood is the foundation of life; it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the only sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that nothing but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will not blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively not injurious.

SAVED HIS CHILD.
17 NORTH EIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.,
February 12, 1882.
Gentlemen:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was seriously convalescing, and when informed that the child had taken three bottles of the medicine, I was led to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken three bottles of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend, and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said, "Tonics were required"; and when informed that the child was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS responded, "That is a good tonic; take it." ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION, and
WEAKNESS,
and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as
CONSUMPTION, KIDNEY-COMPLAINTS, &c.
(See 17-eod1v)

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER.
SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

At this season various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, and many lives are lost through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, and is perfectly safe.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

BAINEBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER. I have used it for several years, and it has saved me from many a severe attack of cholera morbus, and it is perfectly safe.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., February 2, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER. I have used it for several years, and it has saved me from many a severe attack of cholera morbus, and it is perfectly safe.

MONTGOMERY, IOWA, March 12, 1881.
I have used PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER in several cases of cholera morbus, and it has saved me from many a severe attack of cholera morbus, and it is perfectly safe.

ARRESTVILLE, GA., February 2, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER. I have used it for several years, and it has saved me from many a severe attack of cholera morbus, and it is perfectly safe.

SACON, ME, January 22, 1881.
I have used PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER in several cases of cholera morbus, and it has saved me from many a severe attack of cholera morbus, and it is perfectly safe.

ONEIDA, N. Y., February 19, 1881.
We began using it over thirty years ago, and it has saved us from many a severe attack of cholera morbus, and it is perfectly safe.

CONWAYTON, S. C., February 2, 1881.
Nearly every family in this town keeps a bottle of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER in the house.

DE. E. MONTON.
CREEDLE, UNITED STATES, Feb. 2, 1881.
I have known PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER used for many years, and it has saved me from many a severe attack of cholera morbus, and it is perfectly safe.

21 MONTAGUE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
During a residence of twenty-three years in India I have given it in many cases of cholera morbus, and it has saved me from many a severe attack of cholera morbus, and it is perfectly safe.

NO FAMILY CAN SAFELY BE WITHOUT THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY.
Its price brings it within the reach of all. For sale by all druggists at 25, 50c, and \$1 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
15 South Third Street, Providence, R. I.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.
ASK THE RECOVERED.
Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Suffering, victims of Fever and Ague, the Malarial-Disordered patient.

HOW THEY RECOVERED.
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.
For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SORE STOMACH, Heartburn, &c. &c.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.
This unrivaled southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PERFECTLY VIGILANT.
If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or biliousness, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.
It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infants. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest, and best family medicine in the world. No action for ill effects, the nose or the stomach, in white wrapper with red Z in front, prepared by J. B. ZELLEN & CO.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1882.
THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWS-PAPERS OF THE CITY.

Weather Report.
INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the Middle and South Atlantic States, fair weather, easterly to southerly winds, rising followed by falling barometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was partly cloudy and warm.
THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 68; 9 A. M., 72; noon, 84; 3 P. M., 86; 6 P. M., 88; midnight, 74; range, 10 to 86.

LOCAL MATTERS.
Death of Mr. Francis J. Barnes.
Mr. Francis J. Barnes died at his residence in this city, yesterday morning at quarter-past 9 o'clock, in the seventy-first year of his age.

He was born in the city of Philadelphia in September, 1811, and removed to this city with his parents in early boyhood. He was reared, learned to trade under his father, and for about twenty-five years conducted in his own name an iron manufactory on the north side of Main between Eighth and Ninth streets.

In the latter part of 1862 he discontinued business, and removed to his farm in Caswell County, North Carolina, where he remained until January, 1880, when he returned to Richmond.

During the years of his active business life in this community Mr. Barnes took a deep interest in all the public enterprises which were undertaken for the prosperity of the city, and was a constant contributor to the integrity and of unstinted liberality to every charitable object, and until the day of his death adorned the Christian profession he made in 1831 under the ministry of the late Rev. James B. Taylor.

For more than twenty years Mr. Barnes was a member in the Second Baptist church, at one time assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, and for many years a teacher in the school, and was among the largest contributors to the erection of the house of worship now occupied by the church; was a member of the Board of Managers of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, and a most earnest laborer in every department of Christian work.

He returned to this city a confirmed invalid, unable to move without help. After six years of great suffering he passed peacefully away, leaving a wife, son, and five daughters, a precious heritage of his good name and useful life.

His funeral will take place from the Second Baptist church this afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock, and his remains will be buried in the family section at Hollywood.

FUNERAL OF MRS. JOHN BOWERS, SR.—The Second Baptist church was filled yesterday afternoon with a large congregation, gathered together to pay the last sad tribute to the late Mrs. John Bowers, Sr., whose funeral took place at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hoge, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hatcher, who offered up most feeling and fervent prayer. The eloquent discourse of Rev. Dr. Hoge abounded in many feeling allusions to the sad event; pathetic references to the Christian life and character of the deceased; her qualities as a devoted wife and as a bright example and inspiration for all that was good in her children; and her sensibility to all suffering as well as an ever-present disposition to relieve it at any cost or inconvenience to herself.

He said a good woman had indeed been called away. To her friends her absence would be a great loss, and to her children a sorrow to her husband and family her loss was simply irreparable.

The choir of the First Baptist church—Mrs. W. P. Knowles, Mrs. John H. Knowles, Jr., and Messrs. Frank Cunningham, and Marshall Rogers—sang the hymns which were played by the organ, and after a touching and effective manner. The solo "Far Away," sung by Mrs. John H. Knowles, Jr., before the service began, was exquisitely rendered.

At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Hollywood, escorted by a large cortege, and there placed at rest.

POLICE COURT.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday:
James Cavanaugh, charged with assaulting and beating John Meekins, was fined \$5.

Eliza Ann Hawkins (colored), charged with threatening to cut Susan Miller (colored) with a knife. The evidence showing that the complainant was as much in fault as the defendant, the Justice required surety of both for their good behavior six months.

Thomas Ferguson, charged with cutting William H. Thompson with some sharp instrument, was fined \$2.50 and sent to jail for thirty days.

J. H. V. Thomas and Eddie Cook (both colored), charged with stealing forty cents, the property of Marion T. Perdue, were sent to jail for twenty days each.

Margaret Williams (colored), charged with assaulting and beating Maria Cary, was fined \$2.50.

John Smith (colored), charged with breaking and entering in the night-time the stable of Myron Baker and stealing therefrom one lot of harness, valued at \$10, was sent on to the grand jury.

Charles Knight (colored), charged with being disorderly and fighting in the street, was required to give surety for his good behavior for three months.

John Lambert, charged with being drunk and disorderly on the street, was fined \$5.

Peter Black (colored), charged with throwing rocks on the street, was fined \$2.

THE FRANKLIN-STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY.—The case of Beverly Williams, charged with shooting John Phelps, was called in the Police Court yesterday morning.

Dr. Lancaster stated to the court that Phelps' condition was very unfavorable, and that he could not then venture an opinion as to the result of the wound.

In answer to questions propounded by Mr. Witt, the Doctor said that the patient swallowed with difficulty, and there was a discharge of blood from his mouth which might proceed from the ball having entered the cavity of the nose or the rupture of some blood-vessel. He thought some definite opinion could be formed as to the result in ten days.

The Justice decided to continue the case until the 30th instant, and remanded Williams to jail.

The wounded man was much worse yesterday than on the day before, and at a late hour last night his condition was regarded as critical. He was unconscious.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a stated communication of Amity Lodge, No. 76, A. O. U. M., the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: John B. Newell, worshipful master; Thomas R. Thompson, senior warden; William J. Phillips, treasurer; George W. Duesberry, Jr., secretary; William H. Beveridge, senior deacon; J. W. Vermer, junior deacon. No election for the nose or the stomach, in white wrapper with red Z in front, prepared by J. B. ZELLEN & CO.

McCulloch Bill COUPONS.

Judge G. L. Christian Decides that as to them "the Coupon-Killer" is Unconstitutional.

The Court Deems it Unnecessary to Decide Whether these Coupons are Embraced in the Act of January 14, 1882, but Admitting that They Are, the Bill is Decided to be Plainly Unconstitutional as to this Class of Coupons. The Commonwealth Will Not Doubt Take the Case to the Court of Appeals.

Judge Christian, of the Hustings Court, delivered the following opinion yesterday: Smith vs. Greenhorn, Treasurer, &c.—Petition for a Mandamus.

This is a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Treasurer of the city of Richmond to receive a past-due coupon for fifteen dollars out of a bond of the Commonwealth of Virginia, issued under the act of March 28, 1879, entitled "An act to provide a plan of settlement of the public debt," in payment of certain taxes alleged to be due by petitioner to the Commonwealth amounting to fifteen dollars.

The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it. The coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

RETURN OF THE OFFICER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

McCulloch Bill COUPONS.

Judge G. L. Christian Decides that as to them "the Coupon-Killer" is Unconstitutional.

The Court Deems it Unnecessary to Decide Whether these Coupons are Embraced in the Act of January 14, 1882, but Admitting that They Are, the Bill is Decided to be Plainly Unconstitutional as to this Class of Coupons. The Commonwealth Will Not Doubt Take the Case to the Court of Appeals.

Judge Christian, of the Hustings Court, delivered the following opinion yesterday: Smith vs. Greenhorn, Treasurer, &c.—Petition for a Mandamus.

This is a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Treasurer of the city of Richmond to receive a past-due coupon for fifteen dollars out of a bond of the Commonwealth of Virginia, issued under the act of March 28, 1879, entitled "An act to provide a plan of settlement of the public debt," in payment of certain taxes alleged to be due by petitioner to the Commonwealth amounting to fifteen dollars.

The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it. The coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

RETURN OF THE OFFICER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

McCulloch Bill COUPONS.

Judge G. L. Christian Decides that as to them "the Coupon-Killer" is Unconstitutional.

The Court Deems it Unnecessary to Decide Whether these Coupons are Embraced in the Act of January 14, 1882, but Admitting that They Are, the Bill is Decided to be Plainly Unconstitutional as to this Class of Coupons. The Commonwealth Will Not Doubt Take the Case to the Court of Appeals.

Judge Christian, of the Hustings Court, delivered the following opinion yesterday: Smith vs. Greenhorn, Treasurer, &c.—Petition for a Mandamus.

This is a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Treasurer of the city of Richmond to receive a past-due coupon for fifteen dollars out of a bond of the Commonwealth of Virginia, issued under the act of March 28, 1879, entitled "An act to provide a plan of settlement of the public debt," in payment of certain taxes alleged to be due by petitioner to the Commonwealth amounting to fifteen dollars.

The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it. The coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

RETURN OF THE OFFICER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

McCulloch Bill COUPONS.

Judge G. L. Christian Decides that as to them "the Coupon-Killer" is Unconstitutional.

The Court Deems it Unnecessary to Decide Whether these Coupons are Embraced in the Act of January 14, 1882, but Admitting that They Are, the Bill is Decided to be Plainly Unconstitutional as to this Class of Coupons. The Commonwealth Will Not Doubt Take the Case to the Court of Appeals.

Judge Christian, of the Hustings Court, delivered the following opinion yesterday: Smith vs. Greenhorn, Treasurer, &c.—Petition for a Mandamus.

This is a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Treasurer of the city of Richmond to receive a past-due coupon for fifteen dollars out of a bond of the Commonwealth of Virginia, issued under the act of March 28, 1879, entitled "An act to provide a plan of settlement of the public debt," in payment of certain taxes alleged to be due by petitioner to the Commonwealth amounting to fifteen dollars.

The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it. The coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

RETURN OF THE OFFICER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.

THE COUPON-KILLER.—The return to the writ is that the coupon is not a legal tender, and that the Treasurer is not bound to receive it.